## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery - Rag Picker by Paris-

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-IT'S THE CUSTOS

NIBLO'S, Broadway-DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT. NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Charles II.-

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon and Evening-American Farmers.

MADISON AVENUS-Afternoon and Evening-FRAN CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, \$72 Broadway-Etmiopia:

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE-BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN GEORAMA, 596 Broadway-Banvard's Panorama of

New York, Wednesday, July 6, 1853.

Much of our space is to-day necessarily devoted to the details of the manner in which our national anniversary was celebrated in this and other parts of the country. The day here was unusually fine, the rain on the night previous having imparted a coolness to the atmosphere that was exceedingly refreshing to the hundreds of thousands who participated in the numerous military and civic processions, the flotilla excursions upon our beautiful bay, &c. The display of Greworks in the evening was brilliant in the extreme, and the only matter that tends to cast a gloom upon the contemplation of the glorious occasion is the lamentable fact that a large number of persons were crippled for life by the indiscreet use of fire arms, and also that a disgraceful riot occurred in the Ninth ward, in which many men, including several police officers, were badly beaten. However, after a hasty glance at what took place in various other places, mere villages in comparison with this city, we have cause of gratulation that the day passed off in such comparative harmoniousness. A despatch from Boston, after enumerating two or three fatal accidents, winds up with the re mark that a railroad conductor was nearly beaten to death by some people who refused to pay their fare. A fight took place between some of the people of Annapolis, Md., and the passengers of a steamboat in which it is reported that several shots were fired at those on board the steamer, although the vesse was crowded with women and children. In Philadelphia bloody fights took place between rival fire companies. But it is useless to recapitulate-read the incidents of the day, and particularly the oration of Mr. Brady, at the laying of the corner stone of a monument to the captors of Major Andre at Tarry-

Oswego was vesterday the scene of one of the most destructive conflagrations that ever occurred in the interior of this State, as will be seen by the despatch under the telegraphic head. It is estimated that about two hundred buildings were burned, covering a space of forty-five acres. The heat is represented to have been so intense that some of the fire engines took fire, and were thrown into the river to save them from being consumed. Hundreds of families, rich and poor alike, were driven from their homes and places of business, and were last night penniless and without a shelter of their own beneath which to repose their weary limbs.

An extensive tobacco manufactory, with its con tents, was totally destroyed by fire at Richmond last Saturday night. The establishment covered half a square, and the loss is estimated at eighty thousand

Our special despatch from Washington contains some highly interesting information with regard to the fisheries. We have adverted to the subject in another article. Rumors are again rife, observes our correspondent, of a want of unity in the Cabinet that the barnburner predilections of Secretary Marcy do not work harmoniously with the broad national principles of the President. It is pretty generally believed in well informed circles that the disagreement will end in an open rupture, or else the Premie will quietly vacate his present post for the vacant mission to France. Gen. Pierce is reported to have accepted the invitation to be present at the opening of the Grystal Palace.

We elsewhere give the lists of clerks in the War Navy, and Interior Departments, as classified under the act passed at the last session of Congress. The classifications in the Post Office and Treasury Departments are not yet completed; and if there is any truth in flying rumors, it is very doubtful whether they will be in the former establishment for some time to come.

A suspicious vessel is reported to have been de tained at Laguna, Yucatan, in consequence of irregularities in her papers. She is supposed to be the no torious Cuban slaver Lady Suffolk.

It is understood that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company contemplate sending the three steamers now being constructed direct to Australia, where they will take their place in the Australia and Panama line. This will enable us to procure news much earlier from the auriferous possessions of Great Britain than we now do by the way of Europe.

By an arrival at Boston we have some late and interesting intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope and Adelaide, Australia. We learn from the Cape that the condition of the disarmed Kaffirs was most deplorable. They were actually wandering over the country without the means of procuring food, and in many instances were compelled to steal to avoid starving to death. Large nuggets of gold continued to be found in Australia, but many of the miners were becoming dissatisfied with the stringent laws enacted by the Legislature, and were about abandoning the digging. Much important informs tion to those engaged in maritime pursuits, will be found among the news by this arrival. In consection with other matters, we are informed that the United States steamer Powhstan, belonging to the Japan expedition, left Table bay for Mauritius on

Advices from Aux Caves to the 12th alt., repor That it was very sickly at that place. Scarcely any coffice was to be had, the crop being nearly exhausted. Logwood had advanced fifty per cent.

the 29th ultimo.

The increase of the canal tolls of this State over those of last year at this time, now amount to \$25.800. The receipts of the last week of June reached \$104,538, being \$1,100 more than those of the same week of the previous year.

Scarcely a week passes that we are not called upon to record the death or serious injury to persons on rallroads, in consequence of the pernicious system of allowing cattle to run at large. On Monday morning a locomotive on the railroad near Kirkville in this State, was upset, and the fireman killed, by running over an ox.

A jewelry store was robbed of four or five thousand dollars worth of goods, at Portland, last Monday

evening. The Grand Jury were empannelled in the Court of General Sessions yesterday for the July term. His

laws, and also the violation of the law by public officers. James Sally was convicted of man the fourth degree; and a hotel thief, named Thoma-Morrison, was found guilty of burglary in the seco ad degree by very curious evidence. A full repor t of the proceedings of the Court is given in ar other

The steamship Herman is now due at this port with four days, and the America at Hr hifax with one week's later news from Europe. On e or both of these vessels will probably arrive befor e we issue an-

Important Intelligence relat 'we to the

Our special Washington cor respondent tele graphs, as an important item of news, that the government have determine d to despatch without delay three armed vessels, to look after the interests of our fishermen in the disputed fishing grounds. This determination, it is said, has not been arrived at without some misgivings on the part of the President, which yielded. however, to the urgent request of the fishermen. and other parties interested in that branch of industry, that they should have the protection of their flag from a repetition of the insults which were perpetrated last year upon them by the naval officers of England.

Military or naval officers are usually the most unfortunate agents that can be employed in adjusting pacifically any diplomatic question. They have a happy knack of blundering, or overdoing their instructions, which renders their employment a hazardous experiment. Much will depend upon the officer selected to command our vessels. I he be a man of discretion and ability, there can be no question but that benefit will arise from his presence. But if, on the contrary, he lacks either of these qualifications, there will be a devil of a row over the codfish in less than no

Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, will sail from Boston for Halifax to-day, and it is said he bears the olive branch, and will endeavor to dissuade Admiral Seymour from pressing too hard upon our fishermen. Although he has no control over the Admiral, his counsel and advice will doubtless meet with every atten-

But we regard the position assumed by England, in this matter, as calculated to create in this country a hostility of feeling not the most flattering for success in bringing about a friendly spirit. It is all very well for Admiral Seymour, with a large force of men-of-war, to bravely capture a few fishing smacks, and, after ruining the poor fishermen, imagine he is drubbing the universal Yankee nation, and is only prevented by feelings of magnanimity from blotting the United States out of existence altogether; but he cannot continue such a game, with the approbation of his government, without creating here a most unamicable feeling in

We look to the administration to speedily adjust the disputed points. It is a question of much moment in itself-of perhaps greater moment in its consequences. It is doubtless a difficult subject, but yet the difficulty is not so great as cannot be overcome. Mr. Everett, just before he retired from the State Department, had nearly completed a convention covering the whole ground. We do not, of course, know the nature of that convention; and it is probable, if we didit would not meet with our approval; but the fact that a convention was almost concluded shows that there is no necessity for delay now in perfecting a treaty, and thus removing all chances of collision or ill feeling.

Meantime we warn Admiral Seymour and the British government to be circumspect, and not press matters too far. Peace is, without doubt, the true mission of this country, but even for that blessing we cannot afford to pay a price involving our national honor or our national

Democracy and Free Soillsm-The Washingtan Union Reading Out the Heretics-Who Comes Next?

The Washington Union, which, for some time st, has been beating about the bush with very considerable ingenuity and perseverance, has at length been compelled to stop short and "face the music." The provocation was too direct to admit of any further attempt at compromising with the intractable free soil organs of the party, lest it might be inferred that they, and not the Union and its coadjutors, were the true exponents of the policy of the administration, especially upon the slavery question.

Sortled by the late rumors of a meditated experiment in Cuba of the British West India emancipation system, the Washington Union came out with the bold avowal that our government could not regard with indifference any movement on the part of Great Britain contemplating so dangerous a left-handed blow against the institution of slavery in our Southern States. Thereupon the New York Evening Post and the Buffalo Republic indignantly repudiated the doctrines of the Union, as countenancing an unboly intervention by the United States for the pernetnation of slavery in the colony by a foreign newer; and not satisfied with this, the Post had the temerity to say, that it was well aware that the Washington Union was not the mouthpiece of the administration, and had no authority whatever to assume the dictatorial functions of "the organ." This was the cut direct. and the Union, thus driven to the wall, could no longer evade the important issue whether the free soilers, still adhering to the Buffalo platform do or do not constitute an integral portion of "the reorganized" national demo-

Thus, then the Union speaks. And mark the henest confession which distinguishes the first pithy sentence. How powerfully the undisguised truth tells in the matter of sober argument. Says the Union :-

The democratic party has suffered more from its associations for a few years past than from its open enemies. One of the great objects of the compro-mise, which was effected in the Bultimore Conven-tion in 1852, was that for the future the party might be relieved from all connection with those quasition in 1852, was that for the future the party might be relieved from all connection with those quasi democrats who claimed fellowship with us, but who were constantly furnishing material to our enemies with which to assail us. The New York Evening Post and Budialo Republic belong to that class of hangers on to the democratic party who sail under democratic colors, but who are in reality the worst democratic colors, but who are in reality the worst enemies of the party. They are abolitionists in fact, and yet, claiming to be democrats, they have furnished the main grounds upon which the whigs have kept up their warfaire. We doem it our duty to our party to repudiate all sympathy or connection with them, and, as far as our influence goes, to denomice them as abolitionists sailing under democratic colors. They have never stood upon the creed adopted by They have never stood upon the crowd adopted by the party at Baltimore in 1652—they do not now recognise that creed as the test of democracy—and for that reason it is an utter perversion of language and a slander upon our party to call them democrate. They do not deserve the respect due to open and avowed abolition journais; for whist their abolitionism is their ruling characteristic, they prove themselves dishonest in professing to belong to a party which they know repudiates all sympathy or followship with abolitionism."

After reciting next the immediate cause of disagreement between the parties in this family Honor, Judge Bebee, charged the jury briefly in quarrel, in reference to Cuba and the slavery reference to any violation of the lottery and election | question, the Union thus emphatically reads

the contumacions heretics in question out of the pale of the church:-

We have not assumed to speak by authority on this subject, nor do we suppose any authority could be necessary in a case which was already so fully and distinctly covered by the foreign policy of the administration as avowed in the inaugural. The Post and Republic place their opposition to these views distinctly on abolition grounds, and for this reason we deem any further notice of their position unnecessary. We wash our hands of all further association or connection with those journals, and we treat them as standing as clearly without the pale of the democratic party as the New York Tribune or the National Era.

These Let the party bear in wind that the

There. Let the party bear in mind that the Evening Post and the Buffalo Republic are excommunicated; that the Washington organ (if it be the organ) washes its hands of all further association or party connection with them, and that to this extent the heresies of free soil are to be repudiated by the democratic party. But what will this avail? Nothing-of itself nothing. The New York Tribune and W. H. Seward have been over and over again repudiated by the national whigs and their organs; but the arch agitator and his faithful squire continue as inflexibly among the leaders of the whig party as they do the champions of free soil and "the higher law." No. no. These irreclaimable disciples of the

Buffalo ticket of 1848 must be made to feel the displeasure of the administration, before they can be brought either to respect its declared policy or to repent of their treasonable heresies. They will laugh at the impotent manifestoes by the Washington Union, whether uttered upon its own responsibility, or by Executive authority, as long as the lion's share of the Executive favors falls into their hands. In withholding the spoils, or in giving the obnoxious heretics, wherever a good example may be made of them, a wholesome touch of proscription, they can only be reached; or touch them with the point of the Fugitive Slave law, and they are transformed like the evil spirit, under the spear of Ithuriel, into their true shape. Witness the late proceedings at Albany. Yet we repeat, as our deliberate opinion, that those twenty-eight democratic deserters on the test question are among the most enthusiastic admirers of the administration, while they who stood the fire like true men are undiscuised in their dissatisfaction with the policy which has marked the appointments of the President and his cabinet. Herein lies the true secret of the effrontery of the free soilers, in thus openly proclaiming, at this early stage of the administration, their unmitigated contempt for the compromise flummery of the Baltimore resolutions. Like the New York Tribune, while they know that their influence is courted by the anointed chief of the party, they feel, perhaps, that with equal impunity they may "execrate and spit upon" the great principles which he has sworn to sustain.

In this view of the question, it may be well that the issue between the compromise and free soil wings of the party is thus early brought to the threshold of a settlement. There may yet be scope and verge enough for restoring the administration to the full confidence of the "Old Guard." A few months later and the breach might have become too wide to heal. As it is, the manifesto of the Union will be ineffective, unless seconded by executive action. We have arrived at that point in which a doubt has been raised in the minds of a large and all-powerful detachment of the democratic party of the exact in\_ tentions of the administration-a doubt whether the "Old Guard" are to be included or excluded in the reorganization of the party for the campaign of '56. Many are mortified that the occasion for such a doubt should existmany are offended at the repeated apparently invidious discriminations which have been made against them; and not a few are brooding already upon the ways and means for a decisive

retaliation at the next Baltimore convention. For the sake of the administration, we think, it is well that the differences upon principle between the democratic compromise men and democratic freesoilers and outsiders of all factions should thus early be hurried up for adjustment. Gen. Pierce may yet so shape the general schedule of his measures appointments, and instructions, as to recover the ground which he has lost. But there can be no national party without a rigid adhesion to a national platform There can be no safety in compromising, with this or that faction, the vital fundamental principles of the constitution. And our northern democratic freescilers should be made to understand it. But while such disorganizing freesoil and abolition organs as the Evening Post are flattered with the favors of the administration, they may be expected to treat with cool derision or silent contempt such unmeaning bulls of excommunication as this flaming but harmless pronunciamento of the Washington Union. Who comes next?

THANK GOD FOR THE THUNDER!-Such. We think, must have been the almost involuntary exclamation, on Sunday evening. of many a tired denizen of New York who had been kept awake the night previous, and to whom the incessant racket of fire-crackers, torpedoes, and other pyrotechnic devices promised another sleepless night, when these infernal noises were drowned by the loud long peals of thunder. Thank God for the thunder!

"He giveth His beloved sleep."

Down came the rain, suddenly, in torrents. How sweet was the music of their receding octateps, as the drenched patriots who were making night hideous retreated to their homes. And then the beautiful chain-lightning darted from cloud to cloud, and from the clouds to the earth colinsing in vividness all the rockets and other artificial fireworks as much as the thunder exceeded them in sound. Never did heaven's artillery open upon ears more glad to listen to ts sublime roar! The very ground trembled beneath it and the tired and vexed mortals who had almost begun to wish themselves deaf, fell into peaceful sleep, like children rocked in

This mania for the sound of exploding gunnowder was the distinguishing characteristic of the celebration of the Fourth in New York. It pervaded all classes, without distinction of age. sex, or condition. Whole bunches of crackers were lighted, and thrown hither and thither, wherever it suited the pleasure of those firing them to throw them. At one hotel a bunch o these agreeable little speakers suddenly appeared in the centre of the bar-room; the landlord seized them and was about ejecting them through the door when he was himself seized by a number of men, who, while they held him back assured him that they meant no disrespect but begged leave to remind him that it was the Fourth of July! Boys "knee-high to a toad" reeled under the weight of guns and huge horse-pistols, and staggered back at the

other principal streets. Boys shot them from the tops of omnibuses. Women threw lighted crackers from the windows of houses, and in ome places men placed them almost by cartloads at their doors.

The noise began on Saturday. There was something of it through the day, Sunday, and Sunday evening it was in full blast again. On Monday, from one end of the city to the other, it was one continual incessant rip-rip-rip, raprap-rap, from crackers-bang, bang, bang, from the pistols, guns and miniature cannons, interspersed occasionally with the more agreeable sound of a respectable-sized piece. The air was filled with the sulphurous smell of gunpowder. But it was the Fourth of July, the glorious Fourth, and everybody felt bound to be good-natured, under whatever provocations and annoyances. And above all, the few hours of refreshing sleep which were obtained through the instrumentality of the delightful shower of Sunday night, strengthened the nerves for other trials. Thank God for the thunder!

OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE-THE PRE-SIDENT COMING.-We are gratified to state, from our private despatches from Washington, that the President of the United States has consented to be present at the opening of the Crystal Palace, on the 14th instant, and that he will, in all probability, be accompanied by the Secretary of State, and one or two other members of the

cabinet. We are also advised that a number of the diplomatic corps are expected from Washington, and that a majority, at least, of the Governors of the various States in this vicinity, and perhaps the Governor-General of Canada, and a very numerous catalogue of other official functionaries, State and federal, domestic and foreign, will also contribute, by their presence, to the dignity and imposing splendor of the inauguration of our exhibition of the world's industry. This is right; for, notwithstanding all the delays, all the difficulties, and all the misgivings and apprehensions connected with this great enterprise, this prominent inaugural assembly indicates, to a great extent, the full success of the experiment. But there is more substantial evidence afforded upon this point, in the rapid accumulation and beautiful arrangement of the materials of the exhibition, which, we are authorized to say, will hardly fall below the anticipations of the most sanguine friends of this hazardous and responsible under-

The presence of our chief magistrate will. however, be the great feature of the exhibition. Personally he is still comparatively a stranger to the mass of our citizens, and there is a general desire among those who have not had the opportunity to see him and talk with him face to face, and we think we may venture to include the ladies among the number. Whether the President will be assigned the particular duty of christening the Palace or not we cannot say; but we presume that as

The Prince of all the realms

at the London exhibition, the same office will be given to Gen. Pierce in this, and his acceptance will be sufficient to give it "that odor of nationality" which, in all public affairs, was so important a consideration to Mr. Webster. In any event we doubt not that, if called upon, Gen. Pierce will deliver an inaugural address on the occasion. If he does, we may judge from that of the 4th of March that it will be the crowning feature of the day.

We trust that nothing may intervene to overrule the present intentions of the President to come. Independently of the éclat and nationality which his presence will give to the occasion, he will meet with a cordial welcome.

WANTS OF OFFICE SEEKERS IN WASHINGTON-THE POOR VOLUNTEER.-Going to Washington. whether to get an office or to transact business with the departments, is a slow and tiresome task. The office seeker, in nine cases out of ten. stays till the cash in his purse will barely suffice to pay his tavern bill and fare home if he is disappointed; and if he gets a clerkship, his first quarter's salary goes generally to pay up arrears and get himself "fixed." Some of the poor soldiers who go there to get their land warrants have to wait, and wait, and wait, till they have to resort to beggary to get food. A few days since a gentleman calling to see the President, found in the vestibule a discharged Mexican volunteer, waiting to get a chance to give a note, of which a copy is given below:-

Dear Sir-In the humblest tone do I implore your Dear Sir—In the humblest tone do I implore your charity for three cents, to enable me to procure something to eat. Pray be so kind, and receive the grateful thanks of your humble supplicant.

of Shneandoah county, Va.

I have come to the city to get a land warrant for my services in Mexico, but can't get it till the departments open.

The gentleman gave him wherewith to obtain food, of course more than the mite he solicited, and he went on his way rejoicing, and received the letter, which is a specimen of dozens received by the executive officers at Washington weekly. The anonymous epistles received by themsome poetic, some religious, and some politicalwould make a curious collection. There is a great deal of truth, with a great deal of malice. and folly, and fanaticism, mixed up in them; and some of them are manifestly written by persons of disordered minds. The satisfying of such suppliants as the Virginia volunteer is much easier than that of a New York or Pennsylvania, or even a Virginia office seeker. It takes more than three cents to satisfy them.

VETERANS OF 1812.-Some time since Mr. Henderson offered a bill in the Legislature of this State, granting two years' pay to infirm and indigent soldiers of the war of 1812. Why has not some definite action been had in the matter? Where can be found a more worthy object for the expression of the patriotic feelings of our representatives there, than in granting relief to those noble old men who in the second war for independence, came forward and devoted some of their best days to the service of their country, and that, too, without any mercenary motives, furnishing their own arms, their own clothing, and devoting their time and perilling their lives in the service of their country?

Marine Affairs.

DEPARTURE OF CALIFORNIA STRANGES. - The stall steam hip Georgia for Aspin wall, and the s earnship Northern selet, for San Juan, left port yesterday, with passengers or California.

GUICK PASSAGE -The dilaper ship Witch of the Wave Capt. Tay, arrived at Boston on the Sd inst , from Gal capt. Lay, arrived at Data de the shortest passage ever main between the two ports, and one day shorter than the stafford bire, which arrived at Boston April 20. The las-ter vessel's passage was the shortest by about five days until the arrival of the Witch of the Wave. Mr. George Reyres, of Portamouth, N. N., built the Witch of the Wave.

THE RACE DECIDED METWORN THE SHIP PRINCIPLE AND THE PARSON SHIP PRINCIPLE. There to venicle for Endeaux about April 27 to company bound to New Orleans. The Benjamin is a new Freech dipper ship, and Orleans. The Benjamin is a new Freech dipper ship, and \* kick" of the weapons as they discharged there. Thousands were fired by men and boys as they walked through Brondway and the heard of the Benjam he American rival. The President Fillmore, which has they walked through Brondway and the heard of the Benjam he American has non the wager.

Testerday being the day fellowing the Fourth, and many persons absent from the city, 'change was thinly attend-ed, and trade, in a general way, was dull. Only three hundred bales of cotton sold, not sufficient to establish a market as a guide for prices. Tobacco continued active, with sales of 400 or 500 hbds., closing at an advance or last week's quotations. Provisions were dull. Good State flour was in some better demand, without change in

It was reported on 'change that Mr. Nesbitt had write to the Post Office Department at Washington, requesting permission to remove his stamp from the new letter en-velopes manufactured by him. This was considered all right, and, when carried into execution, would relieve them from all objection, and cause them to be rapidly

sold and extensively circulated. The statement which appeared in a western paper, endeavoring to show that tobacco reached New York in a better condition when forwarded by the lakes and canals. than when shipped by New Orleans, was denied by dealers in the article in this city. They said that the tobac oo went through a sweating process, in transitu, which was necessary to fit it for market, and that it went through this change better while on its way via New Orleans, and reached New York in better order than when received by the northern routs This was said without prejudice, as those making the statement would, other things being equal, give the preference to the lakes and eauals, with the view of benefiting the grand State

It was suggested that a good plan to prevent over crewding in omnibuses and city railroad cars would be to have the seats divided off, with arms or partitions, so that each party would be compelled to confine himself to a single seat. At present it sometimes occurs that a man by sitting sideways, partly occupies two seats, while in other cases persons were squeezed into a space less than a single seat. London omnibuses all had separate seats. Such arrangement would also prevent the practice of omnibus thieving, now very com

The burning of the extensive flouring mill of Fitzhugh & Littlejohn, at Oswego, was reported by telegraph.
That mill, with others, was well known to flour merchants in this city, and it was said if those contiguous were burnt with it the loss would considerably exceed \$100,000. Nothing was known of the insurance on them, or where

The News from Aux Cayes, St. Domingo, was considered, commercially, important. Coffee was scarce, and logwood had advanced. In this market, St. Domingo coffee was wanted for export. Logwood was scarce, and

Many of the merchants who had returned from a flying trip to the country, spoke of having encountered im-mense crowds on all the railroads connecting directly with the city. Immense streams of people appeared to be meving both ways.

News from Cuba.

By the arrival of the Empire City, at a late hour en Sunday night, we received files of journals from Havana to the 29th June.

The Gacda, of the 28th, contains an article in reply to the remarkable recent debate in the British House o Lords, in which the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Clarendon, and the Bishop of Oxford, took prominent parts, with respect to the violation by Spain of the slave treaties. The Ga-ceta manifests a deal of indignation at the calumnies to which the Spanish government was subjected on that occasion, and it elevates the character of Captain General Canedo even above that of his noble British aspersers. One is reminded, on reading this article, of the taunt flung back on the Douglass by Lord Marmion:-

"And if thou said'st I was not peer To any Scotti-h noble here, Lowland or Highland, far or near, Lord Angus thou hast lied."

Noble by birth—says the Gaceta talking of Canedo—as the English Lord premier. Educated in severe principles of honor, occupying an elevated post in the Spanish army, and elevated to the dignity of Senator of the Kingdom, he was not, and could not be corrupted by the bribe of the island of Cuba to commit an ungraceful action, which would suddenly defile so many titles of individual pride. The Captain General, Don Valenta Canedo, has vigorously persecuted, since the day of his taking command of the island, the cursed slave traffic. He has done more; he has employed governmental measures, which reveal not only loyalty and purity, but self denial and an elevated aspirit, even to a point which should have consselled Lord Carliale to more circumspection and less frivolity.

It was from this article that, in the absence of all our translators, when the Empire City's mails arrived late at

translators, when the Empire City's mails arrived late at night, a compositor in our office, a Cuban filibustero, inspired by the centiments congenial to the 4th of July, manufactured the starting intelligence which appeared in our yesterday's issue, that Count Carlisle had been arrested on a charge of conspiracy, the design of which was to overthrow the present government of Jamaica by the black population, and that a vessel had been seized, loaded with munitions of war, alledged to have been furnished by the Count and others. We were not aware we had such a genius among our compositors, but now that we have covered it we must take care of him.

The construction of the projected railroad between Trinidad and Sancti Spiritus is about to be commenced In the former city \$280,000 of shares in the enterprise were sold in the course of eight days.

The Baltimore Firemen.

Yesterday the Baltimore Columbian Company No 9, who are now on a visit to this city, took a trip. accom-panied by a committee of Manhattan Engine Company No. 8, of New York, to Flushing, on board the Island City. They left New York about 9 A. M., and arrived in the course of an hour, after a pleasant voyage, at St Ronan's Well, near Flushing, where an elegant enter-tailment at 2 o'clock P. M. was served up by Mr. Gooderson. During the morning the visiters amused them selves in various ways, according to their inclinations Some bathed in the clear stream; others played at quoits or took rural drives and walks, according as they feit in clined. No constraint was the order of the day, and every one did as he pleased. The dinner, which took place as already mentioned at 2 P. M., was enlivened by songs from Mr. R. Thomas, who keeps the "Manhattan" in Chambers street, and other members of the two fire companies. Mr. Herbert recited an amusing piece, in Chambers street, and other members of the two
fire companies. Mr. Herbert recited an amusing piece,
épitited "An Irishman's Trip to America," and sung several sorgs, with which the company were very much entertained. After dinner the visiters marched to Flushing,
and paid a visit to the Ladies' Seminary in that place.
They were received in the chapel by the President, who
made them an address, in which he highly eulogized the
Fire Bepartment. Mr. Davis, President of the Baltimore
Columbian Englue Company, responded to the address, as
old alse Mr. Russell a member of Manhattan Fire Company of New York. The latter gentieman remarked in reply, that the duties of a fireman were not in any manner
to be companed, nor by any means so arduous as those
of the President of the Acadeany. In the course of the
conversation that followed, the President observed that
he had children very often under his charge from Baltimore. The remainder of the aftencom was spent in rural excursions, and the company left at half-past of
o'clock P. M. by the Island City for New York, where they
arrived about 8 o'clock in the evening. On their return
to head quariers, at Gunter's Hotel, in Falton street,
they proceeded to the hall of entertainment in Broadway,
known as "Wood's Minsirels." where they spent
the remainder of the evening. To day the Baltimore Fire
Company, escorted by a committee o' the Manhattan Fire
Company, vill visit high Bridge, Blackwell's Island and
other places in their route taking refreshments at Starr's
five mile house. They will leave their quarters in Fulton
street at half-past 8 A M. this morning, and will go by
Kipp & Prown's stages.

C'tty Intelligence

THE WEATHER—Since our last report of the weather we have had two agreeable days. Singular as it may aposar, notwithstanding our sensations of heat and only, seter day was not so warm a day as the 4th. The thermometry seterday at 3 P. M. being 83 deg., while on Monday, at the same hour, it was 86 deg. In the morning, however, the thermometer was two degrees higher yesterday than on the preceding day, registering at 9 A. M. on Monday on the preceding day, registering at 9 a. M. on Monday of deg., and on Tuesday 78 deg. Wind on Monday south, yesterday porthwest. The quantity of rain that fell on the 3d instant was a little over one third of an inch.

Figure—On Sunnay afternoon, about 44 o'clock the roof. FIRE.—On Sunday afternoon, about 436 o'clock, the root of house No. 200 Klus street was discovered on fire, caused by fire crackers. The fire was extinguished by the police of

by the crackers. The the was extinguished by the police of the Fourteenth ward.

On the same day, a fire broke out in the carpenter's shop in the rear of No. 480 Pearl street. The fire was or cas one do the throwing of fire crackers on the roof by some person from an adjoining building. Damage tri fling.

A fire broke cut about half past five o'clock yes.

A fire broke out about half-past five o'clock vesterday morning, in the fourth story of the brick building. foil Front street, occupied by Mr. James T. Smith for the storage of cotion. The two upper stories were borned out, and a large amount was either destroyed by the fire or greatly damased by water.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the building No. 20! Front street which is occupied by James Smith as a place for storage, consisting of several stories in height. The principal article contained inside, at the time of the fire, was cotten, used of which was burnet and sill more damaged by water. How the fire

stories in height. The principal article contained inside, at the time of the fire, was extrem, in the fields was burns, and sill more damaged by water. How the fire originated is not known at present, but it is supposed to have arrien from spontaneous ignition. The exertion of the building is not much damaged, the destruction being confised to the businers where the fire must have done much much inselled, for at 10 o'clock the fire was not entirely exinguished, and the fremen were busy in throwing into the street below, from the upper stories, the bales of cotton, many of which bornts at they fell, so that the street around was size wh with an immense heap of loose octum. The loss, no doubt, will be very great, but, most probably, it is covered by insurance.

Another Accident on a Ferrar Boat—A most distressing accident o coursed on Saturday evening last upon the Hoboken ferry, by which two lives were lost. As the Canal street ferry boat Phonix was leaving the allo on the Bloboken size, hirs Sophia Geismer Jacob Geismer and Morris Rieine, while attempting to get on board, were thrown into the water, and one only—Jasob Geismer—was saved. The parties were all Germans, and resided at No. 446 Grand street, New York. Miss Gelamer

time of said accident."

ACCIDENT AT THE CENTRAL PALACE.—Yesterday Maddox, a seaman, and who also works as a rigger, employed in putting up some scaffolding under the of the Crystal Palace, met with a most severe ase having fallen down from off the scaffold that he erecting, a height of forty feet or more, by whice spine was broken and one of his ancies dislocated was taken to the City Hospital where the laster is joint was set. He is under the care of Dr. McComb

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.—A bey aged seventeen, of the name of Thomas Clifton, had his right hand severely injured on the Fourth over at Brooklyn, where he resides. It appears that he was ramming down the charge in a piatol, and while occupied in so doing another boy pulled the trigger, causing the pintol to go off, by which he met with the above accident. He was taken to the New York Hospital, where he is under the care of Dr. Derby.

CITY RAHEGOAD ACCIDENT.—A young girl, nine years of age, a native of Germany, named Eliza Kuntz, was run over in the neighborhood of Thirty-sixth street by ene of the railroad cars yesterday afternoon. She was dreadfully injured, having a compound comminuted fracture of the left thigh. Her foot was likewise severely lacerated. The child was taken to the City Hospital, and is under the care of Dr. Derby.

ACCIDENT.—A laboring man of the name of John Rear-don, while employed yesterday in discharging a cargo of railroad iron from the hold of a ship lying at the foot of Pine street, beside the Ocean Queen, had one of his toos cut off by the fall upon it of a bar of iron. He was taken to the City Hospital, and is under the care of Dr. McCombe.

Williamsburg City Intelligence.

Firz —About nine o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the third story of the dwelling house No. 9 South Fifth street, owned by Mr. Carhart, and oscupied by some fourteen poor families. The flames were extinguished with but sligh damage to the premises, by Mr. C. and the First ward police. Had the fire occurred in the night, the loss of life must have been frightful, as there is but one narrow flight of sairs in the building, which were completely barricaded by the flames. DROWNED.—Thomas Burke, a native of Ireland, twenty one years of age was drowned while bathing at the foot o North Twelfth street, yesterday morning.

The Stamped Letter Envelopes

The Stamped Letter Envelopes.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The Post office Department has at length favored the public with an issue of stamped envelopes, which will prove, doubtless, a great convenience. It is much to be regretted, however, that any private individual should have been permitted to avail of an occasion, so public in its character, to circulate his business sard. Such use of a public document, besides being altogether unjustifiable, cannot fall to prove exceedingly distanteful to the great mass, who through this instrumentality are obliged to have their correspondence disfigured, or to deprive themselves of the use of a great public convenience. The obvious impropriety of forcing the public into either alternative, for the furtherance of mere private ends, it is hoped will induce the Postmaster General to suppress the present issue, and substitute another in its place without delay.

SOUTH STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir—I take the liberty of informing you that I have written to the Department for permission to leave the seal off the fisp of the prepaid envelopes.

Yours, very truly,

GEORGE F. NESBITT.

New York, July 5, 1853.

The Opera at Castle Garden. The Opera at Castle Garden,
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
Sir.—Having seen in to-day's paper my name, in connection with other artists, as being engaged by Mr. Max
Maretzek for a reries of operatic representations at Castle
Garden, you will much oblige me by contradicting this
statement. My engagement with Madame Henriette
Sontag terminates on the 15th inst., and I have thus
far made no other. Respectfully yours.

GASPER POZZOLINI.
Clifton House, Staten Island, July 4, 1863.

Crystal Palace, New York, July 5, 1853.-Exhibitors, or their agents who have not already done so, are urgently requested to appear at the Crystal Palace, and prepare their space for exhibition; and all exhibitors, foreign and domestic, are informed that all the packages in the building can now be opened, and their contents arranged for exhibition. Every possible effort will be necessary to prepare for the inauguration on the 18th inst. The building will be lighted at night for the convenience of exhibitors. J. M. BATCHELDER, Secretary of Superintendents.

The Piumbe National Gallery, on the Upper corner of Broadway, contains the largest collection of portraits of celebrated Individuals in this country. A new discovery has been added to this gallery. Daguerreotypes in oil, by WILLIAM B. BUTLER. Daguerreotypes of deceased persons copied imperishably.

"Unless it kissed thee back again,
"Twas not at all like me."
Said Henry's wife to her husband, whom she caughtistyly kissing her ministers. (Twas in the honeymen, and Henry has since "dreaffully changed.") If he had only had his wife's dannerrootype taken by DOBYNS, MOISEERTA V. LRICHARI SON, his honeymoon would never have grown old, nor waned.

To the Patrons of the Fine Arts. To the Patrons of the Flue Arts.—The beau-iful feab beaver and pearl felt hat, manufactured and sold by RAFFERTY & LEASK at their usual low price of Stand 4, would seem quite enough to insure the fame and fortune of any hatter; but the introduction of the Daguerrestrye likeness of every person who hays one of their iminitable last is a new feature, and belongs solely to them. Call acc get one of these hatt, and have your daguerrestype inserted in it free of charge. RAFFERTY & LEASK, 57 Chatham street, opposite Chambers street, and on the corner of Chat-ham and Pearl streets.

Fine Arts.—A New and Important Discovery has been made by Mr. WILLIAM H. BUTLER, on the upper corner of Brondway and Murray street, by which dagner notypes can be finished with all the beauty of the finest minerature paintings, thereby producing the most perfect likenesseever made.

World's Fair and Crystal Palace Depot, 423 areadway, for the sale of boots, shoen and gatters-comprising the largest assertment ever offered, at fifty per each selow the usual Broadway retail price. Manufactory and sholesale department, fourth story. Please call and examps, at J. B. JONES, 421 Broadway.

Crystal Polace.—Vincent Bringolic, Uphol-sterer and decorator to the Exhibition of all Nations, re-spectfully inform exhibitors he is propared to receive orders for decorations. Exhibitors can select their own colors and materials from a large and complete assortment of stuff, by applying at his office, room 16 Crystal Palace. Shakspeare was the Prince of Poets, and Single-pears was the Prince of Focts, and the immortal KNOX is the potentiate of hatters. His productions are greeful, lofty, and brilliant, and will, if renewed coessionally, lest almost for ever. Knox's St beaver are superb articles, and worn by every gentleman of taste and fashion. He keeps a fine selection of Rocky Mountain beavers, drab, straw, and Fransma bats of every description, at very favorable prices. 128 Fallon street.

Hats.-Summer Hats after the Fourth .-

Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry Diamonds in package, at \$55 per carat, or, in lots to suit; rings, pins crosses, &c; watches, by the most celebrated, makers, at importers prices; rick gold and diamond jewelry, at manufacturers' prices. Office and factory 381 Broadway, corner White street, second floor. DAVID RAIT.

Manufacturing Jeweller.

In every Protession there is a Recognised In every Protession there is a Recognised leading man—one whose pre-eminence is so decided, that nebedy calls it in question. Among those who teach the art of writing, OLIVER B. GOLDSWITH is just that indisputably pre-temperature of the profession. A few days ago, Mr. Goldsmith opened his new jorms in the large building. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Franklin street; and we connot but join in the general expression of pleasure and actonism at a their elegance and convenience. There is not in the city a suite of apartments more tartefully or more commodically fitted up than those occupied as Mr. Goldsmith's writing school. The rooms are five in number, connected together, provided with furniture of oak, the walls beautifully painted, and advened by the trumples of Mr. Goldsmith's masked per. We advise those who wish to improve their handwriting, to bear in mind that there is not a place in the world where the art of penman ship can be acquired, either more acreeably or more expeditudly, than at the superheatable ment of Mr. Goldsmith. New classes, both for ladles and for gentionen, are now terming.—Home Journal.

Writing, Arlumette, and Bookkeeping are theremently and efficiently taught by B. F. FOSTER SS Broadway, where contlemen converant with business may attain a mesterly knowledge of deality entry in the short space of one week. Open day and evening.

Defiance Salamander Safes, Gayler's Pacett-ROIFET M PATTICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above cubervaled water, and P. C. Coffin's Impenetrative Desance Locks, the best safes and tooks conditiond in the world. Depos No. 182 Pearl street, one door below Maiden lane, formerly No. 20 John street.

Sewing Machines - Immediately after the Sewing Machines - Indicatinately after the Fourth of July the burry and bustle of manufacturing clothing, shops, &c., for the full trade will commence. To get rood work done is enflicted quantity by the ordinary means, will be impossible. The only resource is to buy SINGER'S rewing machines, whereby an immense saving can be effected in the cost of manufacturing, and a great sain recursed by the superior quality of the work. No other laid of sewing machines will answer the purpose. Call and exemine the only machines which do perfect work on every material, at the office, No 323 Broadway.

I. M. SINGER & CO.

If all shapes were nilke, Shirt making wonle be a very simple affair. The great art is to fit all shapes. GREEN's system of measurement secure, this object. He recomisses no unch thin in nature as 'a bad form to fit.' His plan, as practised at No. 1 Astor House, embraces all varieties of figure and the first missit from his citablishment is yet to come.

We wish to Remind our Readers that the continuation mertage sale of the balance of the beautiful property, known as Schenck's estate, situated at the high-rands of Nevesth R. Strewsbury, consisting of elabobs building lots, and the pavilion, will be gold this day, at 12 o'clock, a the Merchant's Exchange, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, suctioner. For further particulars we refer to the advertisement of Pe auctioneer in another column.

Look for the National Police Gazette of the week, and scenra a convertor Priday m. raing, or you wi be disappointed. Sold by all the newsboys and news vende

Look out for the Bulletins from No. 6 War-